



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

held, and papers bearing on matters of geologic interest will be presented. The membership includes the following: F. W. Simonds, J. A. Udden, F. L. Whitney, C. L. Baker, H. P. Bybee, D. J. Jones, W. F. Henneger and Alexander Deussen.

It is stated in *Nature* that the committee of users of dyes appointed to confer with the British Board of Trade as to a national dye scheme has come to a unanimous decision in favor of the adoption of a scheme which differs in certain important respects from those of the scheme previously made public. The proposal is to form a company with an initial share capital of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be issued in the first instance. The government will make to the company a loan for twenty-five years corresponding to the amount of share capital subscribed up to a total of £1,000,000, and a smaller proportion beyond that total. The government advance will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable only out of net profits, the interest to be cumulative only after the first five years. In addition, and with the desire of promoting research, the government has undertaken for a period of ten years to make a grant to the company for the purposes of experimental and laboratory work up to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate £100,000.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

UNDER the will of the late General Charles H. Pine, recently published, Yale College will eventually receive an addition of \$150,000 to the \$50,000 scholarship fund established by General Pine about three years ago. The will also provides for the creation of a fund of \$250,000 to be devoted to manual training of Ansonia boys and girls.

By the will of General William D. Gill, of Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins University is made residuary legatee after the death of his wife. The bequest is to be used for the establishment of a chair of forestry.

AMONG the gifts recently received by Harvard University is one from Mrs. Samuel Sachs, of \$2,500 for the purchase of a work

or works of art for the Fogg Art Museum, and one of \$3,005 from various donors for the Arnold Arboretum.

THE sum of \$25,000 has been contributed by Mr. P. S. du Pont toward the University of Pennsylvania Museum extension building fund, which now amounts to more than \$100,000. As soon as the fund amounts to half a million dollars, the building of the next extension will be started.

PROFESSOR JOHN A. MILLER, director of the Sproul Observatory of Swarthmore College, has recently been elected vice-president of the college.

DR. RUDOLF HÖBER has been appointed to the chair of physiology at Kiel vacant by the removal of Professor A. Bethe to Frankfurt.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Although Dr. Bevan's letter, published in *SCIENCE* in answer to Dr. Meltzer's, warns college presidents, laymen and university professors who are heads of laboratories to await patiently the findings of committee, consisting largely of practising clinicians, which is now considering the subject of the reorganization of the teaching of clinical medicine, yet in spite of the implied preemption of the subject it seems possible that even a university professor may be allowed to express his views.

For many years scientific work has been accomplished in this country in laboratories associated with the medical sciences, work which has received world-wide recognition. In other instances, clinicians have associated themselves with laboratory men, and have produced results which are known in the great foreign clinics. One might refer to the work of Coleman, of Joslin and of Howland as examples. This represents the cooperation of the laboratory and the hospital which has yielded and is yielding valuable results. There can be no question of the value of sympathetic and friendly cooperation of this sort.

The third stage, that of independent re-